

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

NOVEMBER 12,
1920

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ARMISTICE DAYS

1918

The guns went dead and the war was won
And the last mad drive was through,
And there we lay with the big job done
And a home to go back to.
Mud-grimed, wire-torn, from our battered hats
To our sodden, frayed puttees,
And our fists still clenched on our empty gats
And our thoughts across the seas.

1920

The worn O. D.'s in a closet now
And the tin hat decks the wall,
It's back we are at the desk and plow
We left at a bugle call.
It's back we are to the hearths of home
And the dreams they hold we know
As the slow smoke drifts and old memories come
Of a day two years ago.

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Net Paid Circulation more than Three-quarters of a Million Copies



"When do we eat"

THIS hunger cry of 1917-18 is now, praise be, only a memory to be smiled over. Nevertheless the thing which our friend, the Gob, designated as "chow" is still of considerable importance. It is really quite wonderful how many people are interested in food. Some grown people, civilians at that, make as much fuss over it as children, who, as everybody knows, squeal and crow over their rations without reserve.

For any who may be interested The Genesee Pure Food Company of Le Roy, N. Y., have prepared a booklet for free distribution on

JELL-O

"America's Most Famous Dessert"

This booklet may be had upon request. There is only a little exaggeration in saying that one has been printed for every other family in the United States, so no one need hesitate about asking for a copy.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY, Le Roy, N. Y., and Bridgeburg, Ont.





Here's a Chance at Last for Our Women Folks---

As well as the men.

We've had considerable difficulty in convincing manufacturers of food products that the women of America who use food products in general and influence their purchase in the home, read—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

They are doubtful, too, that the men who read the LEGION WEEKLY are interested in food products and influence their purchase to any appreciable extent—They don't realize that our old cry, "When do we eat?" has now become "What do we eat?"

The Genesee Pure Food Company who manufacture the world famous dessert delicacy—JELL-O—used a page in our issue of September 24, and one in that of October 15. Another page will be found in this week's WEEKLY

and still another one in December. These four pages cost them \$5,148.00.

In their advertisement this week they offer to send without charge a delightful recipe book that is worth while having—

They are going to judge the value of our WEEKLY for their further advertising largely on the number of requests which they receive from our readers for this book.

If they get a sufficient number of requests, it will probably mean a year's contract for us—a page a month during 1921—approximately \$15,000.00.

Some help to our WEEKLY in dollars and cents—yes, indeed—

But more than that—

If we prove our value to them in this way, it will help materially to start advertising with us from a dozen other manufacturers of food products who are waiting to be shown—

When do we Eat !!?



What do we Eat !!?



LET'S SHOW THEM ALL---

Every individual reader of the WEEKLY can help. Will you?

Send for the recipe book— You'll be glad you did it.

Next Week--The Signal Corps



OUR DIRECTORY of ADVERTISERS

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman from whom you buy their products.

AUTO ACCESSORIES

- V The Electric Storage Battery Co. 19
- V Reliable Tire Co. 18
- V Serviceable Tire Corporation. 21
- V Strong Tire & Rubber Co. 21

AUTO TRUCKS

- VV The Autocar Company. 4

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

- Auto Pub. Co. 21
- The Centralia Tragedy and Trial. 17
- Eames-Luckett Corp. 19
- Michellin Guide Books. 19
- V The Pathfinder Publishing Co. 22

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

- V American Products Co. 18
- V Bush Motor Co. 18
- V Comer Mfg. Co. (The). 18
- V Long Eakins Co. 19
- V Standard Food and Fur Association. 19
- V Thomas Mfg. Co. 19

FOOD PRODUCTS

- Allied Grocers. 22
- The Genesee Pure Food Co. 2

JEWELRY

- American Legion Emblem Division. 21
- Elgin Supply Co. 22
- V C. K. Grouse Co. 22
- V Redding & Co. 22
- V Santa Fe Watch Co. 22
- V L. W. Sweet, Inc. 22
- The Victory Medal Case Co. 19

MEDICINAL

- VV H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 16
- Sloan's Liniment. 16

MEN'S WEAR

- V Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. 16
- V George Frost Co. 16
- V Howlett & Hoekmeyer Co. 16
- V Lockhart Spiral Service Leggings, Inc. 16
- V Lincoln Woolen Mills Co. 16
- The One Shoe Co. 16
- Reliable Mail Order Co. 16
- V Spencer Mead Tailoring Co. 17
- V U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc. 16
- Wright's Underwear Co. 20

METALS

- V The New Jersey Zinc Co. 16
- V John Polachek Bronze & Iron Co. 16

MISCELLANEOUS

- Knight Light & Soda Fountain Co. 20

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

- C. G. Conn, Ltd. 20

PATENT ATTORNEYS

- VV Lacey & Lacey. 16

PHONOGRAPHS

- Thomas A. Edison, Inc. 16

RED CROSS

- Fourth Red Cross Roll Call. 13

PHOTOGRAPHY

- V Army Transport Photograph Co. 16

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

- American School of Aviation. 19
- Benjamin N. Bogue. 19
- Bradley Polytechnic Institute. 19
- V Chicago Engineering Works. 19
- Columbia School of Drafting. 21
- Detroit School of Lettering. 19
- V Franklin Institute. 19
- Alexander Hamilton Institute. 21
- Hawaiian Institute of Music, Inc. 21
- V Independent Corporation. 24
- V International Accountants Society, Inc. 24
- V International Correspondence Schools. 19
- V William Chandler Peak. 19
- V Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music. 19
- V Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation. 17
- Standard Business Training Institute. 17
- U. S. School of Music. 20
- University of Applied Science. 20
- Wicks Electrical Institute. 21

SMOKERS' NEEDS

- V General Cigar Co., Inc. 23
- V Girard Cigar. 23
- V R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Inc. 23
- V Walt and Bond, Inc. 23

STATIONERY

- V Eaton, Crane & Pike Co. 16

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

- V American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 16

TOILET NECESSITIES

- Auto Shave Safety Razor Co. 18
- V The Cudahy Packing Co. 18
- V The Pepsodent Co. 15

TYPEWRITERS

- The Oliver Typewriter Co. 16

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS

VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR

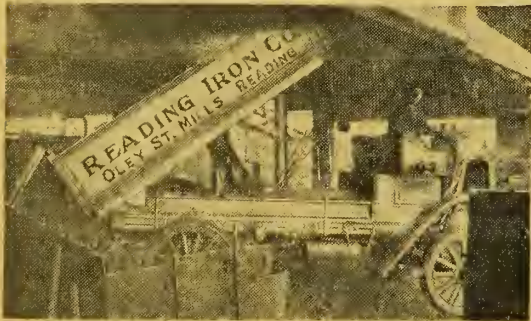
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Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch.)

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City



Autocars Speed Production



Chassis (1½ - 2 Ton)
 \$2300, 97-inch Wheelbase
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The Autocar Motor Truck operates right inside big manufacturing plants. Its short wheelbase enables it to thread its way through places congested with machinery, and keep departments supplied with raw materials and material in process.

The Reading Iron Company use twenty-two Autocars. These Autocars keep the puddling furnaces constantly provided with fuel and raw material. They carry ashes to the dump. They take care of pick-up errands to and from freight yards and between plants.

They dump and take on loads within the limits of the plant. Yet no time is lost in maneuvering. Nowhere is rehandling necessary.

The short wheelbased Autocar is helping thousands of concerns in every line of business to meet the nation's need for increased industrial production.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, Ardmore, Pa., Established 1897

The Autocar Sales and Service Company

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Represented by these Factory Branches, with Dealers in other cities

Autocar

Wherever there's a road



Fourteen of the Reading Iron Company's Autocars. Quickly assembled for this photograph on a 27-foot raised roadway, and immediately returned to their duties afterwards.

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Official Publication of

The American Legion

627 West Forty-third Street, New York City

OWNED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE AMERICAN LEGION

Back in France

It's Only Two Years Since the War, But It Seems a Lot Longer to the
Lonely Ex-Yank Bent on Seeing How the Old Place Looks Now

By Timothy Vane

AT one time or another, there came to every member of the A. E. F. an inner resolve sometime, somehow to revisit France. When he was hiking along an endless French road he would make a secret compact with himself to do the same distance some day by motor. When he was jolting along in a lousy box-car or trying to pillow his head on the floor of a third class *couloir* between the feet of one poilu and the spit of another, his last waking thoughts would run something like this: "When the guerre is finée, I'm going to come back with my pockets full of jack and do this country right."

He thought it would be worth while visiting Tours when he could do so with some privacy and a pleasant thing to blow into Paris without any M. P. to ask how he came there or any Y. M. C. A. secretary to look too carefully after his darned old welfare. He thought it would be great to be in France without Pershing and all the rest tagging along.

So it happens that never a boat from America noses its way into the harbor at Boulogne or Le Havre or Cherbourg without some ex-member of the A. E. F. leaning out over the rail eager to catch the first phrases of French jabbered on the pier, to watch the black-smocked children gathering for a sight of the strangers and to read all the familiar *Epicerie*, *Mercerie*, *Boulangerie*, *Byrrh* and *Chocolat Menier* signs within view of the upper decks.

The thrill of it sees him through the customs, where a small army of old bluecoats put him in a great good humor by suspecting him of having bonds and securities concealed about his person and into a great temper by spotting (and confiscating for their own use) the remaining forty-three civilized

cigarettes hidden under the B. V. D.'s in the corner of his suitcase.

The thrill of it keeps him in a glow all the way to Paris, where the sight of each lazy windmill, each cluster of red tile roofs, each quiet spire, each flock of sheep prods a thousand and one bitter-sweet memories and reminds him he is back in France at last—free and back in France.

BUT when, after trying twelve crowded hotels, he has finally found lodging for the night and stowed away his luggage, when he settles down at last for a drink and a smoke at some

table on the Grands Boulevards, then it comes over him all at once that he is missing something.

It is not the long anticipated freedom, for he has plenty of that. It is true that a few of the old gang now languish in the French jail under the care of some hard-boiled *Le Fèvre*, but they do not count. The average American in Paris can go and come as he pleases with no questions asked. The way is easier for him than it is for any other alien there, partly because the government wants him around, partly because he himself is accustomed to bumming around France and partly because the French by this time are used to Americans as they are to cooties.

It is true that certain bothersome anti-espionage formalities beset him on his arrival. He is warned, of course, that he must have his passport ready to show at all times. Then he is warned that he must get a *Carte d'Identité*. It is quite simple. All he need do is get a certificate of domicile from his hotel, take that to the nearest police station and have it stamped, then report to the *préfecture* of police, wait all day for a chance to see someone, tell his life story (it must be recorded in the books that he was born in New Jersey, or some such place) get a temporary *permis de séjour*, go to a carefully hidden tax office and pay a visitor's fee of five francs, have five photographs taken, return in ten days to the *préfecture* and there at last obtain his *Carte d'Identité*, without which he is liable to instant arrest and heavy fine.

This rigmarole, which sounds as though it had been devised by Attorney General Palmer for the express purposes of annoying Emma Goldman, makes him think at first that he was freer in the



O. D. Limousines with starred windshields no longer stand in front of the famous Hotel Ste. Anne in Paris

old days when he could order himself away from France if he only had a typewriter.

But there is a catch in it. If he blandly ignores all these instructions and does nothing whatever, nothing happens. It is said that every once in a while, to the great surprise and inconvenience of the overworked clerks at the préfecture, some American tourist does take the regulations seriously and actually spends his time in France applying for permission to stay there. In such cases, the Carte d'Identité is usually issued just in time for him to take it home. But most Americans pay no attention to all these carefully elaborated rules and seem none the worse for it.

SO our friend is free enough. And he is in funds. Probably he bought his francs at fifteen or sixteen to the dollar. Wherefore, his pockets fairly bulge with money—funny money, some of it, not only the old familiar hundred franc notes of tawny hue, nor the pretty pink fifties which brighten up a crap game so pleasantly, but a whole fistful of new notes. For the Chambers of Commerce all the way from Nantes to Marseilles have burst out in a rash of new currency, and even Paris flaunts a pale one-franc bill to do the work of the almost vanished silver.

Also he is laden with stamps. Ever since the silver began to disappear into cautious stockings and trickle over the frontier into Switzerland (where it can be sold for far more than its face value) stamps have been half recognized as legal tender. As far as he can understand the rule, it seems to be that anyone can pay him in stamps but that he cannot persuade anyone else to accept them. Merely to offer them to a taxi driver is to invite as spectacular and noisy a censure fit as one could hope to see.

So by the end of the day, our friend has acquired quite a collection. They are done up in home-made packets labeled in pencil "1 fr." or "2 fr." Sometimes an examination of them reveals the fact that they contain no stamps at all, but as one seldom thinks of inspecting them this does not cause any great inconvenience, and an empty packet will serve as a two-franc note for many days before its true worth is discovered.

Of course, prices are sky-high. He finds that the eight-franc room he had at the Continental one gay night in 1918 is now sixty-five francs and occupied to boot. So he wanders over to the left bank and pays twelve francs a day for the room that once cost him four. However, after some figuring of

the rate of exchange on the back of an envelope, he comes to the conclusion that he is now paying eighty cents for a room that used to cost him eighty cents and he feels that in some mysterious way he is beginning to catch up with the high cost of living.

It is true that he groans a bit when some Rue Royale café unblushingly demands four francs for a cognac, and he sighs over a fifty-franc lunch. But he remembers that to the French pocket-book, unassisted by the rate of exchange, these prices are far more painful than they are to him and that, anyway, once out of Paris he will find

ter of well-kept graves would find not a single thing to tell him that there was once an American Expeditionary Force two million strong at work there. A little homesick, our friend finds himself always keeping his eyes open for some footprints in the sands of France.

HOPEFULLY, he trails a couple of doughboys down the boulevard, but backs away when he sees their sleeves and their manner, for he realizes that they are not members of the old set at all, merely newcomers from the force at Coblenz, gaping away on their first visit to Paris for all the world like the ones who first showed up there in the cheerless days of 1917. He sees them fall into a rickety *voiture* along with two midinettes and hears them faltering over the A, B, C of "Compre cognac?" So, roaring with reminiscent laughter, he goes his way alone.

The Graves Registration Service, then. But no. Except for a few officers, this is mostly a force of civilian clerks, for all that they journey about on just such carbon-copy travel orders as were once so precious. Ex-soldiers, then. Well, yes, there are a good many of those. For instance, it's interesting to talk with the caretaker of the cemetery at Savenay and hear how he was once a lieutenant in the Argonne, how he came back to France to go into the artificial leg business on a large scale and how the sudden fall in the franc made his capital look foolish. It's good to talk to the man who is caretaker of the cemetery at Berzy-le-Sec. He has married a girl on the farm nearby and settled there forever and ever. He and his brother were together in the A. E. F. Now

he watches over his brother's grave. Once in a while an automobile jounces by looking suspiciously like one of the old A. E. F. cars. He finds them repainted almost past recognition and from the look of the Polish and Portuguese officers who ride around in them they appear to have re-enlisted in another army. But a great proportion of them still stand deteriorating at Bourg, tied up in miles on miles of French red tape.

AS he goes alone in the train (of course, in his new found freedom, he can no longer ride free of charge) his eye is gladdened from time to time by the sight of an American freight-car, with the U. S. A. faintly painted out—long, spacious man-size box-cars which, in a string of dinky French or German ones, look just as homesick as he feels.

But while such remaining stocks are infrequent sights, the uniform is (Continued on page 22)

THE LEGION'S PLEDGE

THE swift triumph of our arms and those of our gallant allies which two years ago gave us the victory, the anniversary of which we observe today, marks the high-light of the present century in American affairs. Victories such as Armistice Day commemorates are not the issues solely of clashes of flesh and steel. They have a finer quality than that. They are the triumphs, as well, of an unconquerable spirit.

¶ No victory, however complete, long can survive the spirit that conceived it. The annals of mankind are replete with example: splendid triumphs in behalf of splendid causes that have gone for naught because the spirit that made them ceased to endure.

¶ This is only the second anniversary of Armistice Day—a day destined, if we will, to keep company with the immortals of the calendar which mark great moments of history that shall never die. Succeeding generations will acclaim Armistice Day. God grant they always shall acclaim it in the spirit that made it; and that this spirit, like the day, shall be imperishable.

¶ With this prayer in our hearts let us renew each year our vows of fealty, repledge and keep unshakable our faith in the high ideals, the lofty purposes, the unselfish aspirations and exalted, holy hopes that fired the hearts of Americans in 1918 and made ours a land from whence crusaders came, with souls aflame, worthy of their victory.

¶ To this end the American Legion, today and forever, solemnly pledges its all.

F. W. GALBRAITH, JR.
National Commander.

things more as they were when he was in the A. E. F.

He has just heard, for instance, that an American party of six had a wonderful night at Pierrefonds, the old headquarters of the First and Second Divisions after the Soissons drive of July 18. There a dinner fit for the gods, a sufficiency of beds, a strawberry breakfast in the dewy garden, no end of wines and liqueurs and the like, cost something like twelve dollars for the entire party. So he thinks he will go to Pierrefonds.

Then it comes over him that all is not as it might be. Whom will he go with? Where's the old gang? Then he knows what it is he misses. It's the A. E. F. And he begins to marvel that all that gigantic army could have faded so swiftly and so completely from the life of France, could have left so few traces behind. The Man from Mars could wander about the country for weeks and, save for the occasional clus-

What About Japanese Immigration?

The Situation As It Actually Exists on the Pacific Coast and Remedies Suggested by Organizations Favoring Exclusion

By V. S. McClatchy

THE ability of the Japanese to drive out any white race in open economic competition has been demonstrated in many places in California. Their women work as men, even while bearing children; their standards of living are much lower than ours; they will work long hours, and will work, when necessary, for a low wage, until control has been wrested from the whites. When they control the labor field in any community their wages rise; then they decline to work for wages, and insist upon lease or cooperative working of the land and, if possible, ownership.

An instance of the initial stage of their "peaceful penetration" came under the notice of the Congressional committee at Turlock, California, in August. Six hundred whites, including ex-service men, were deprived of their work in the canteloupe district by the importation of a thousand Japanese. The Japanese offered to pack canteloupes for 26 cents a crate, while the whites were receiving 35 cents. The whites were not only thus deprived of work, but an organized plan to find steady employment for transient white labor by moving it in a body from section to section as work warranted was defeated.

The final result in displacing white settlements is seen in Florin, Sacramento County, in the orchards of Placer County, in the Imperial Valley, and in various sections in the San Joaquin Valley and south of the Tehachapi Mountains.

They get control of occupations and districts by concentrating and refusing to spread their 100,000 among the 3,200,000 whites of the State. They confine their operations largely to the rich agricultural counties, where they can with least effort obtain maximum profit. The rich lands of the State are, of course, the irrigated lands—a total acreage of 3,839,500. Of this a mount orientals—largely Japanese—now control 623,752 acres by ownership and lease, according to the State Board of Control report. In some counties, notably in San Joaquin, Placer, Colusa, and Sacramento, they control from 50 to 85 percent of these lands. They control in many

This is the second of two articles by Mr. McClatchy on Japanese immigration, the restriction of which is urged by The American Legion. Mr. McClatchy is publisher of the Sacramento (Cal.) Bee and a recognized authority on the subject

no value to the small farmer, and really compete with him. The Japanese are wanted by the large landholder who can rent to them at good prices.

The California Farm Bureau Federation, representing an affiliation of thirty-three county farm bureaus, covering 85 percent of the agricultural area of the State, with a membership of 20,000, voted by referendum in July, 1920, on a long list of topics of importance to the California farmer. The result as to matters connected with Japanese was as follows: Against Japanese immigration, 12 to 1; against leasing land to Japanese, 12 to 1; against ownership of land by Japanese 40 to 1; against Japanese as bonded laborers 7 to 1; against importation of picture brides, 27 to 1.

The State Board of Health gives the Japanese birth in California for 1919 as 46.44 a thousand and that of all other races, including whites, as 16.59. The Japanese birth rate is therefore nearly three times as great as that of the whites, although the whites include the prolific peoples of Europe. The Japanese in California had in 1919 only one adult female to four males, while the proportion among the whites was about half and half. The Japanese are now clamoring for the right to bring in a female for every adult male, and if that be accomplished, their birth rate would presumably jump to eight or nine times that of the whites.

In Los Angeles County, the most populous in the State, Japanese births outside of the cities total

one-third those of the whites, notwithstanding the great disproportion in comparative population. In Sacramento County, outside of the city of Sacramento, there were in 1918 and 1919 more Japanese births than whites. The white population of the district was in 1910 eight times as great as the Japanese.

Tables prepared by Dr. J. L. Pomeroy, health officer of Los Angeles County, show that even at the present birth rate, and assuming that there were no more immigration of any kind into the State of California, the Japanese population of the State would exceed that of the whites in one hundred years.

Tables submitted by the writer to the Con-



Waiting for the first glimpse of their husbands-to-be

places 90 percent of the acreage in truck gardening, and their control of rice fields, fruit orchards and cotton fields is steadily and rapidly increasing.

The contention is made that the Japanese are necessary to carry on the farming operations of the State. It is sufficient answer to say that the Japanese do not hire themselves as laborers to the small farmers. They insist on leasing land or working it on the cooperative plan. The Japanese are of



Photos (c) International

Congressional committee inspecting passports of picture brides

gressional immigration committees in the autumn of 1919, the correctness of which has not yet been successfully attacked, showed that even if the birth rate of the Japanese at that time recognized by the State Board of Health were cut in two, the Japanese in the United States would increase in forty years to 2,000,000; in eighty years to 10,000,000; in 140 years to 100,000,000.

It was assumed in these tables that there would be permitted during that period the "restricted" immigration of Japanese favored by Sidney Gulick and his "League for Constructive Immigration Legislation." If the present "gentlemen's agreement" were to remain in force, the results would be the same, but the time consumed would be longer, or shorter, according to the number and character of the violations of the agreement. The significance of these facts will not disappear at a wave of the hand, in view of the frankly announced incentive which the Japanese have in permanently establishing the Yamato race in this country "by securing land and begetting children."

THE Japanese as a race (there will be of course individual exceptions) do not provide material out of which good, reliable American citizens can be moulded. There are several reasons, which can be only suggested here, but which received conclusive demonstration in the California hearings of the House immigration committee. Heredity, ideals, and religion forbid.

The Japanese hold their Mikado to be a living god, to whom they owe not only loyalty, but their very existence. They are taught that theirs is the only people who have a god for their ruler, and that it is their destiny to lead or conquer all other nations of the earth. Even the Japanese born under the American flag absorb these sentiments in Japanese separate schools which they are forced to attend.

Japan insists that every Japanese, no matter where born, and regardless of the fact that this country may confer citizenship on him by birth, is a subject of the Mikado, with all the duties and obligations of a subject. Japan keeps careful track of all her subjects here (including those on whom the United States confers citizenship), by census and by registration at the Japanese consulates.

Little wonder, under such conditions, that there is no assimilation of Japanese with whites, even in Hawaii, where conditions have been most favorable because of Japanese dominance. The development of Japanese communities in this country will have the same effect on our nation and its institutions as does the growth of a cancer in the human body.

The missionaries claim that if we admit the Japanese and then confer citizenship upon them, they can be converted into good citizens through Christianization. That is a dangerous experiment in evangelization, with all the chances against success, and the certainty that failure spells disaster to the nation.

There are 150,000 Japanese in continental United States, of whom 25,000 or 30,000 were born here, and 40,000 more have been here for from ten to twenty years. The number of Christianized Japanese in this country is estimated at 4,000. And it is doubtful if Christianization in most cases has erad-

icated, or can eradicate, the ideals which would make them dangerous citizens in the event of trouble with Japan.

The gentlemen's agreement under the terms of which Japanese immigration is at present regulated was a monumental blunder on the part of our Government. While insisting that Japanese immigration should cease, as Chinese immigration had been stopped under the Exclusion Act, we permitted Japan, as a salve to her pride, to do the excluding, and pass upon the merits of Japanese applicants for admission to our country. No Japanese is supposed to come into continental United States save with a Japanese passport certifying in effect that he is not a laborer.

Look at the results. Under the Exclusion Act the Chinese population of continental United States has decreased more than one-half in twenty years. The Japanese population, in that time, has multiplied six times. Most of that increase has been since the gentlemen's agreement was negotiated.

To be exact, the gentlemen's agreement has increased the Japanese population of continental United States three times, and of California four times, in thirteen years. The increase has resulted partly from direct violation and partly from plausible evasion of the intent of the agreement. Even if the terms of the agreement had been strictly kept, the result proves that it has failed to accomplish its agreed purpose, and that it should be cancelled at once.

In California the people were to decide by initiative on November 2d that agricultural lands shall neither be owned nor leased by aliens ineligible to citizenship. The highest Japanese authorities, writing in the *Japanese Review of International Law*, published at Tokyo, concede that this initiative measure—an amendment to the Alien Land Law of 1913—does not conflict either with the treaty between Japan and the United States or with the Federal Constitution. It guarantees to aliens ineligible to citizenship all rights conceded them by treaty but not otherwise. The Japanese now in California legally will be free to remain here, and to pursue any occupation desired, with the limitation mentioned as to control by lease or ownership of agricultural lands. Their number will undoubtedly increase because of their birth rate, even after an exclusion policy has been inaugurated.

IN Hawaii, the Japanese now comprise nearly half of the total population, and supply each year more than half of the births and new school registrations. They outnumber any other race in the territory four or more to one, and boast, truthfully, that in less than twenty years they will cast more votes than all other races combined. Within five years they will have enough votes to be a controlling factor in elections, and today their influence is sufficient to govern legislation.

What has happened in Hawaii has already commenced in certain districts in California, and will in time, unless stopped, sweep the State, the Coast, and finally the nation.

The following five remedies were suggested by me, and have since been adopted by all organizations which have endorsed the necessity for protection against Japanese immigration: (1) Cancellation of the gentlemen's agree-

ment; (2) exclusion of "picture brides"; (3) future exclusion of Japanese with other Asiatics as immigrants; (4) formal recognition of the policy denying citizenship to unassimilable Asiatics; and (5) amendment to the Constitution so that citizenship by birth will not be conferred on those whose parents are ineligible to citizenship.

These five remedies could be covered by the following policy suggested to the Congressional committee at its California hearing:

1. Absolute exclusion of the Japanese, either under a treaty or written agreement with Japan, or by Act of Congress, as in the case of China. This should be as rigid in its terms as our Exclusion Act affecting the Chinese, and should forbid the future importation, under any pretext, of women, or of wives for Japanese men whose right to reside here, has been recognized.

2. Any necessary precautions to enforce such exclusion by guarding against surreptitious entry, and by registration of those here legally.

3. Formal recognition by the Federal Government of the policy that unassimilable Asiatics shall be forever debarred from American citizenship.

4. A modification of our present policy, which permits dual citizenship and its grave consequences in the case of the Japanese. Apparently this can be done only by amendment to the Federal Constitution, confining citizenship by birth to those whose parents are eligible to such citizenship.

EXCLUSION can be accomplished under proposed bills in Congress by extending the boundaries of the zone in Asia from which immigration is barred to include Japan. Action along these lines has been recommended by the Commissioner General of Immigration in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, at page 59.

The danger, and the obvious and only feasible remedy—absolute exclusion—have been thus briefly outlined. That remedy should be applied at once. The longer it is delayed, the more difficult will be its application, and the less effectual will be its operation, for continuance of present conditions will have given greater impetus to the Japanese birth rate.

There is only one argument against radical action—that Japan's pride may be hurt, and that international complications may be created. Such consideration should have no weight where the very safety of the nation is at stake. Japan protects her people by forbidding the immigration of Koreans and Chinese, whose standards of living, it is claimed, are lower, and whose competition would injure the Japanese.

A policy of exclusion, however, could be arranged and enforced, without hurt to Japan's pride, either by treaty or by a law passed by each country, under the terms of which the nationals of the other country would be excluded as immigrants or citizens, with the usual exceptions for students, tourists, commercial men, etc.

Even if Japan then takes umbrage because we seek to protect our citizen as she properly protects hers, it should not deter us from taking prompt action. It is certainly time that we, and not the Japanese, should decide who are, and who are not, desirable immigrants and citizens for this country of ours.

JUST AS THE GRAND OLD GUERRE BLEW UP



When they rang down the final curtain on the war, the show got a big hand from the doughboys occupying the sector northeast of St. Mihiel, where the play lasted right up to the eleventh hour. The Yanks shown above are not cheering for an encore



A Yank never knew when he was in luck. As soon as the H. E.'s stopped coming over, he began to make life dangerous by tossing his tin velour sky high. But from force of habit he still wore his gas mask at the alert

U. S. Signal Corps Photos.
Taken November 11, 1918



The Twenty-Seventh's celebration (note the Liberty Bell) was not for enlisted men only



"I'll say it's true. Why, the Paris papers are full of it. Nothin' about us goin' home, though"



The doughboy saw a certain appropriateness in the fact that the Armistice was signed in a dining car. Here is the very car at the Compiègne railroad station

EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion.

The Convalescent World

PERHAPS half a century hence there will be truly recorded in history the story of what ended at eleven o'clock on the morning of November 11 in 1918, and what began at that same hour. Certainly only a rash historian would attempt to present at this moment, two years after that day, an estimate of all that the war involved. And he would be a rash prophet who, looking back at the events of the last two years, should try to forecast what is going to happen in the next few years while the world is still weak from loss of blood.

All we know now is that we played in the World War a noble part at the dictation of our national conscience. It was inevitable that that after the exaltation of the fighting period should come disillusionment. Some of the things we once thought were true now appear false. We followed the blazing banner of our convictions and we came to the end of a rainbow. Should we weep now because we found there no pot of gold—no fulfillment of our great hope? We fought to make the world safe for democracy. Should we lament now because it appears that democracy, having been saved from an aristocratic autocracy, must be saved again—this time from an autocracy of mediocrity, which has already enslaved one nation and would drag the rest of the world down to its own dead level?

No. For all the disconcerting phenomena, since November 11, 1918—the disputes among the victors, the political unrest within the nations of Europe, the world-wide economic disturbances, the high costs threatening the standards of living—all these are the natural legacies of war. Two years is too short a time for the convalescence of a world in which high fever raged for five years.

Defying Gravitation

THE cost of living may be falling, as government agencies and people whose business it is to prepare index numbers keep telling us, but the drop is not so precipitous but that Mr. Average Man, standing directly beneath, has so far managed to escape concussion of the brain from the impact.

Still Over There

Yes, there is rest; yes, there is rest
In the Infuntree, in the Infuntree;
Yes, there is rest; yes, there is rest;
In the Infuntree there is rest, sweet rest.

POSSIBLY greater heights of sarcasm than those recorded in the above lines have sometime, somewhere, been attained, but if they were, nobody took the trouble to set them down in black and white.

Their ironic triumph may be recalled at this time with peculiar appropriateness. For this is the season in which we celebrate not alone the end of the war,

but also the beginning of the most memorable hike in American history.

The Third American Army, subsequently the Army of Occupation, was formed November 14, 1918. A month later it was still on the march through Luxembourg into the Coblenz bridgehead area. Now, two years afterward, its heirs and assigns, the American Forces in Germany, are keeping Old Glory flying over the rocky eminence of Ehrenbreitstein.

They are the tangible embodiment, these Yanks of the A. F. in G., of America's determination to see a job through—living evidence that the spirit which flung back the Boche at the Marne, at St. Mihiel, along the Kriemhilde Stellung, still lives.

The Legion salutes the men who today keep the Yankee watch on the Rhine.

Fourteen Years Ago

NOW that the United States has a new President-elect, attention may once more be concentrated on the difficulty which the public officeholder has in performing his duty when it happens that his duty counters the will and wishes of interests who had a hand in electing him. In 1906 a certain prominent American gave an insight into this difficulty. He wrote this to a friend:

"To this Harriman answered that . . . whenever it was necessary he could buy a sufficient number of Senators and Congressmen or State legislators to protect his interests, and when necessary he could buy the judiciary. These were his own words. He did not say this under any injunction of secrecy to Sherman, and showed a cynical spirit of defiance throughout, his tone being that he greatly preferred to have in office demagogues rather than honest men who treated him fairly, because when he needed he could purchase favors from the former."

The writer was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Of course, that was in 1906.

Away from the Soil

THE present year finds 13,710,812 more people living in America than there were in 1910. While this number represents an increase of slightly less than fifteen percent, the smallest proportionally in our history, it is none the less, considered as an arithmetic total, quite a figure. It is considerably more than the entire population of Egypt or Siberia. It is not much less than that of Mexico. It is a million more than the estimated total number of inhabitants of all America's outlying possessions.

More important, however, than the mere statement of how many there are of us is the information as to where we are. More than half of us, the census shows, live in cities—that is, in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. Of the 105,683,108 souls who make up continental America, only 50,866,899, or 48.1 percent, live in strictly rural territory. To be exact, these 50,866,899 live on 6,459,998 farms, and this total represents an increase of only 1.5 percent in the number of farms, against an increase of nearly eleven percent for the previous decade.

How, indeed, are you going to keep 'em down on the farm? For one thing, the lure of high wages in munitions factories and shipyards no longer exists, a condition that is already having its effect on the drift back to the land. Meanwhile, those of us who live in cities may be fairly certain that some of our number ought to be pretty expert kitchen gardeners.



"Big goings-on all over the world today, buddy."

"What's the idea?"

"The war ended two years ago."

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for Bursts and Duds. Unavailable jokes will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor, Bursts and Duds, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 133d street, New York City.

Most of Us Did

One of the girls had spoken of a friend who shed tears each time her birthday came around in view of her advancing age. All the other guests had been but mildly interested save the lawyer, who removed his glasses and remarked quietly:

"That's odd. I believe there was only one birthday in my life when I cried."

"And that was—" assisted the pretty girl.

"My first."

The Green-Eyed Heaver

"How I envy you sea-faring men," breathed the sweet young thing. "How wonderful it must be to gaze on the broad, blue-rippled expanse of ocean and smell the clean, salt air."

"Yes," answered the coal passer, "it must be."

The Passing Throng

The native of New York had brought his Ozark cousin to see the sights. Together they gazed to the cloud-swept upper stories of the Woolworth building, mounted the Statue of Liberty, and did the weird curb market. Finally they stood at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, waiting for a chance to dodge the long procession of automobiles and throngs of pedestrians.

The Ozarkian calmly watched the hustling thousands. Then he turned to his friends.

"Picnic in town?" he inquired.

Caution

Corporal Sweeney had been detailed to take his squad of Engineers to mop up after a company of Infantry. Arrived at the cellar of an abandoned chateau he was instructed by his lieutenant to go inside, leaving the remainder of the squad gathered about the door to get the fugitives.

"Yessir," answered Sweeney, obediently. Then, turning to his men, he added the caution:

"But if more than one man comes out of that cellar, for the Lord's sake, don't shoot the first one."

Sufficiency

One of your Uncle Samuel's stalwart brunettes had been gazing thoughtfully over the rail of the homeward-bound transport for twenty minutes. A doughboy, curious at the cause of such concentration, demanded: "What you thinking about, Sam?"

"'Bout de ocean, boss," came the reply. "Dat's de fust time in all mah life I ever see somethin' dare was enough of."

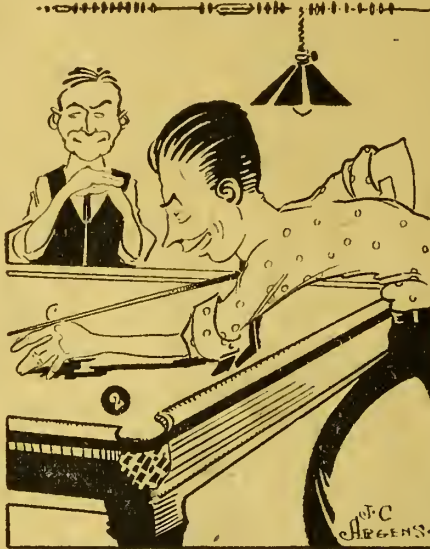
Worsery Rhyme

Mary had a little bomb,

A souvenir from Ghent,

She pulled the pin with great aplomb,

And Lord knows where she went.



"I'm through with that fellow Bliffkins for good."

"You don't tell me. Why?"

"Last evening while we were passing his house he asked me if I'd like to come down in his cellar and have a look at his new furnace."

"And then?"

"It was a new furnace."

Pretty Foul

"George," remarked wifey, glancing up from the evening paper, "I do believe the Volstead act is responsible for all this baseball scandal."

"I don't see the connection."

"Why, the poor players go after high-balls and can't get anything but a little pop."

Next Year

Little Bobbie had gone to bed. Suddenly he cried out: "Mamma, I'm frightened!"

"What are you frightened about, dear?"

"I hear somebody on the roof."

"Go to sleep, dear," replied his mother reassuringly. "That's only daddy taking his shoes off before he sneaks in through the skylight. He's been airplaning home from the club."

Summer Tragedy

He had hovered about her all the evening, notwithstanding her efforts to repulse him. At length, stung to madness by her evident desire to rid herself of his presence, he was about to leave. Then the fluttering of her fan disarranged the lace at her throat, leaving her white neck bare and gleaming in the moonlight. With a wild cry of passionate longing, utterly oblivious of the consequences of his rash act, he flung himself upon her. The next instant he lay crushed at her feet.

Alas! Poor little mosquito!

But He's on His Way

Uncle Tom arrived at the station with the goat he was to ship north, but the freight agent was having difficulty in billing him.

"What's this goat's destination, Uncle?" he asked.

"Suh?"

"I say, what's his destination? Where's he going?"

Uncle Tom searched carefully for the tag. A bit of frayed cord was all that remained.

"Dat ornery goat!" he exploded wrathfully. "Yo' know suh, dat ignorant goat done completely et up his destination."

This One Cost Thirty Days

"Hey, you," bawled the Gold Bar, as he passed one of the non-saluting fraternity. "Don't you know an officer when you see one?"

"Yes sir," replied the buck pleasantly. "Were you looking for one, sir?"

Helping Him Out

"Got a cigarette?" asked the top.

"Yeah," said No. 3 wearily. "But it's my last."

"Never mind that," said the top benignly, reaching forth. "We'll put you on guard to-night. Then you won't need it."

Nasty Thing!

A couple of bosom friends were talking together.

"I must make my way alone," said Bessie tragically. "My face is my fortune."

"Yes, and you're exempt from the income tax," snapped Jessie double-meaningly.

In Defense of the Medicos

I wish to hear no more

Of Army terms; for one,

The skipper's awful roar,

"Comp'ny Ten-shun!"

But sweet sounds on my ear

A happy victory won,

When Doc winks and says, "Here Is your prescrip-shun!"

Still Below Par

"I hear that old octogenarian Smithers is off on his fifth honeymoon."

"Yes, he left like a Liberty Bond."

"Whaddye mean, like a Liberty Bond?"

"He went at 87."

No Blame Attached

There was a man in our town and he was wondrous wise.

He bucked the church fair gambling booth and won the gaudiest prize;

And when he saw what he had won, he gave one yelp of pain,

And hid him to the gambling booth and lost it back again.

"Your Red Cross Membership Keeps The Wheels of Mercy Moving

—at home and abroad"

Disaster Relief

Last year in the United States, your Red Cross aided more than 30,000 victims of flood, fire, tornado or other disaster in 150 stricken communities

Health and Nursing Service

Last year 92,000 women and girls, under Red Cross instruction, completed courses in home care of the sick. The Red Cross Health Center teaches the people how to keep well.

First Aid

Red Cross First Aid instruction courses have been taught to more than 1,000,000 persons in this country. Each one of these is a potential life-saver and many have been actual life-savers

Military Relief

On July 1, 1920, there were still 26,414 men in the Army, Navy and Public Health hospitals in the United States receiving Red Cross ministrations.

Home Service

Ever since demobilization your Red Cross has kept in constant touch with the families of 800,000 soldiers and sailors and marines. This service has embraced almost everything from supplying first aid to seeing a man through to the best job his disabilities will permit.

Join or renew your membership during the

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FOURTH
ROLL CALL
NOVEMBER 11-25, 1920

This advertisement contributed by friends of the American Red Cross

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In response to your appeal for members to carry on the humanitarian work of the RED CROSS, I enclose my membership dues of \$..... and desire to be enrolled a member for 1921.

..... Chapter
Chapter Address.....
Name.....
Address.....

Classes of Membership

Annual -- \$1 Contributing -- \$5
Sustaining -- \$10 Life -- \$50
Patron -- \$100

CARRYING ON

Post correspondents: What is your Post doing? Tell it here. Copy for this department supplied by The American Legion News Service, 627 West 43d Street, New York City

Armistice Day in the Legion

AS the climax to weeks of preparation, thousands of Legion posts, representing every State and practically every county in the country, are holding Armistice Day celebrations at many of which Victory Medals are being formally presented. Holidays have been proclaimed in countless communities where the Legion is leading the celebrations. Parades, sham battles and banquets are being staged by the posts. In foreign departments also Armistice Day is being observed fittingly.

Ask Wilson to Dismiss L. F. Post

THE case of The American Legion against Louis F. Post, as Assistant Secretary of Labor, charged with the administration of the law with reference to the deportation of alien anarchists, was formally laid before President Wilson on the morning of Tuesday, October 26. The committee appointed by the National Commander, F. W. Galbraith, Jr., went to the White House and caused to be placed in the President's hands the report of the Legion committee which investigated Mr. Post's activities, the resolutions of the National Executive Committee approving the report and asking for Mr. Post's dismissal, and a formal request in writing that Mr. Post be relieved of his official duties.

It was the intention, at first, to submit the matter to Mr. Post's immediate superior, W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, but as the latter was out of his office, due to a death in his family, the matter was taken up with the President.

The members of the Legion committee who went to Washington were Henry D. Lindsley, of Texas; Roy Hoffman, of Oklahoma; Wilbur C. Hall, of Virginia; Emmett O'Neal, of Kentucky; J. M. Johnson, of South Carolina; H. H. Roege, of Texas; and John J. Wicker, Jr., of Virginia. Two members of the committee, M. K. Gordon, of Kentucky, and Crampton Harris, of Alabama, were unavoidably absent.

The committee was received only by Secretary Tamm, who promised that the request for Mr. Post's removal from office, along with all the papers in the case, would be immediately put in President Wilson's hands.

After setting forth that a searching investigation had been made into the conduct in office of Louis F. Post, and detailing the resolution unanimously adopted by the National Executive Committee urging Mr. Post's dismissal and pointing out that his continuance in office "constitutes a serious menace to public security," the committee's letter to the President ran as follows:

"You are familiar with the purposes of The American Legion as set forth in our preamble and you can therefore readily appreciate the deep concern with which our organization, comprising an actual membership of over one and a half millions of ex-service men, regards the lamentable situation brought about by Mr. Post's evident opposition to the enforcement of a law designed to safeguard our Government.

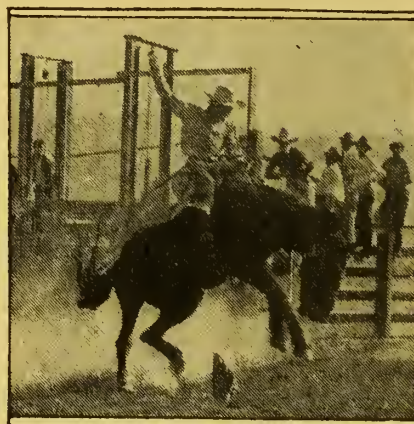
"Mr. Post has endeavored to justify his actions by the assertion that the nation, as well as The American Legion, is suffering from groundless fears arising out of what he terms 'a psychological condition.' It is respectfully submitted, in answer thereto, that the evidence referred to in the attached report shows that in some instances at least Mr. Post released some 'psychological victims' who had been convicted of seditious activities previous to the deportation proceedings and, in another instance, convicted of treasonable actions subsequent to being freed by Mr. Post.

"We have heard the idea advanced, in defense of Mr. Post's refusal to make any deportations, that many innocent aliens had been unjustly deported previous to his assumption of authority. While we do not believe that any innocent aliens have actually been deported, nevertheless, even though this

AN AMERICAN LEGION STAMPEDE



In midair—Buffalo Brady showing Headlight who is who



Jack Brown rides 'em wild



Buffalo Brady bulldogging

The famous Cheyenne Frontier Days appear to have found a worthy rival in the American Legion Stampede held by George W. Vroman Post of Casper, Wyo., which will hereafter be an annual event. Cowboy Legionnaires came from far and near to compete in the world's championship contests in broncho-busting, steer riding and roping. When the last flurry of dust had settled it was found that the Stampede had brought in \$18,000, \$3,000 of which was clear profit

may possibly have happened, it cannot justify Mr. Post's actions in liberating within our midst dangerous aliens and thereby encouraging them in their pernicious activities.

"It is further claimed by Mr. Post that some of the aliens have been illegally proceeded against. We submit that it is passing strange for Mr. Post to invoke for the protection of radical aliens the technicalities of the law—which law these same aliens not only do not subscribe to, but rather seek to destroy.

"We feel that this is a matter which transcends the sphere of political question and involves a principle of national importance, namely, whether a public servant, in a position of great trust and responsibility, is to be permitted to allow his own personal sentiments and tendencies to nullify the plain mandates of the law which he is sworn to enforce.

"We believe that the record of Mr. Post's activities clearly demonstrate his utter unfitness and his flagrant disregard for the duties devolving upon him in connection with the deportation of alien anarchists; and fully supports the conclusion of our National Executive Committee that 'his continuation in office constitutes a serious menace to public security.'

"In view of the foregoing, we respectfully urge you, as the final authority and the only one to whom we can appeal at this time, to forthwith dismiss Louis F. Post from his high public office."

To Cheer the Disabled

TO bring cheer and comfort into the lives of the nearly 20,000 ill and disabled veterans in hospitals, a comprehensive plan of action was arranged recently by the national commander, the national vice-commanders and other national officers. It will be submitted to the National Executive Committee in Indianapolis at its next meeting.

The United States will be divided into districts, each to be under the jurisdiction of a Vice-Commander or a Past Vice-Commander, Chaplain or Past Chaplain. Each State Commander will get a list of the hospitals in his state and will see that the Legion work in each is assigned to a definite post or posts and Women's Auxiliary.

Every ex-service man in hospital will be visited at least once a week by individual members of committees from the Legion Post or posts and Auxiliary nearest to him. They will see that the patient is regularly supplied with books, magazines, smokes and anything else his comfort requires. The organization of frequent outings, automobile rides, entertainments, dances, smokers and so forth also are planned for the patients who are well enough to enjoy them. First, last and all the time it will be impressed on the disabled man that those who fought together will stick together.

Other questions to come up for consideration

and action by the National Executive Committee are a budget for the period from October 1, 1920, to November 1, 1921; the acceptance of the \$5,000,000 memorial building offer of the K. of C.; the inauguration of a national speakers' bureau and the employment of field organizers to establish new posts and strengthen those already established.

First Auxiliary Convention

KANSAS, from latest reports, will be one of the first departments of the Legion to stage a state convention of the Women's Auxiliary. The Department Executive Committee recently determined to have the women meet in January and elect their own State officers and establish State headquarters. The Women's Auxiliary in Kansas has sixty units and it is thought that there will be more than a hundred when the convention meets. Intensive activity in forming new units of the Auxiliary also is manifest in Minnesota, and the Department Commander, A. H. Vernon, is expected to make an announcement regarding a State convention of the Auxiliary soon.

Beaucoup Jack for Someone

MORE than \$1,000,000 in Liberty bonds, discharge bonus claims and travel pay due to ex-service men is held in Washington awaiting trace of the owners, according to a letter received at National Headquarters from the Zone Finance Officer of the Army, who asks the Legion to assist in finding the missing men and lining them up to cut the big melon. The government will print the list of men to whom money is due and a copy will be sent to every Legion post.

A new slant on the Mexican situation was obtained by a party of Southern California Legionnaires who, in response to an invitation from the mayor of Tia Juana, Mexico, attended a celebration in that city. The program included a free barbecue, a real bull fight and a review of Mexican troops. All expenses of entertainment were borne by the citizens of Tia Juana.

Claims of Legion members and ex-service men in compensation and insurance cases are being cared for in Kentucky through the newly-created Legion Disability Board, of which H. R. Hummel is chairman. Many new members are being gained for the Legion among the ex-service men whose claims are handled.

Legion membership in Allegheny County, Pa., has more than doubled in the last six months, according to a report from Department Headquarters at Philadelphia. The membership has tripled since March 1.

The success of several American Legion baseball teams last summer in Minnesota has caused Legionnaires to encourage Legion teams in every Congressional district next spring. Leagues by districts may be formed and a series held late in the summer between the champions of each district.

While the ballots were being counted all over the country on Election Night, members of the George Washington Post, D. C., were getting returns over a private wire in their headquarters, due to the enterprise of Commander Kenneth A. McCrae. The Post has an inviting slogan "How About a New Member Today?" on its stationery.

Gather at Military Academy

ARMY routine,—first call, chow line and everything—was followed out during the two-day gathering of Indiana Legionnaires at Culver Military Academy. Latest reports are silent on whether anybody drew K. P. for being out after taps without a pass. A State membership drive, formation of a State Women's Auxiliary organization, Legion winter athletic and social plans and coming legislation were pushed at the gathering. It was attended by the State officers, State executive committee and post commanders and adjutants from all over Indiana.

"Battle of the Argonne"

ANTI-AIRCRAFT defenses, gas barrages, trench raids and other war scenes were featured in "The Battle of the Argonne," staged by the Portland, Ore., Post before more than 3,000 persons. Music was provided when the newly-organized American Legion band

(Continued on page 21)



Five Quick Effects

When you brush teeth in this way

This new way of tooth brushing brings five desired effects. Some are immediate, all are quick. A ten-day test, which costs you nothing, will clearly show you what they mean to you.

Leading dentists everywhere advise this new-day method. Millions now employ it. You see the results in glistening teeth wherever people gather. Now let your own teeth show them.

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Brushing does not save the teeth if you leave the film. That's why well-brushed teeth so often discolor and decay.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not end it, so very few people have escaped its damage.

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One ingredient is pepsin. Another multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. The saliva's alkalinity is multiplied also. That to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Two factors directly attack the film. One of them keeps teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So dental science has in late years sought ways to fight that film.

Scientific methods

Efficient methods have been found. Able authorities have proved them by many careful tests. The best dental opinion endorses them.

These methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let all know its benefits a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

Pepsodent twice daily attacks the teeth's chief enemies.

Send the coupon for this 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

The results in ten days will amaze and delight you. Make this test now! Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

Pepsodent
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

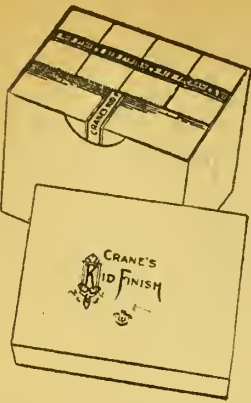
A scientific film combatant combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

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First grade factory, cut-down price. Direct to you at only **\$5.85**. Retail price of these shoes is \$8.00. Made of the best elkskin waterproof leather. Second Grade \$5.15.

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THE VOICE of the LEGION

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Words and Actions

To the Editor: In a recent issue a member comments on the "like hell I will" spirit of discharged soldiers. I once was personally acquainted with men who outwardly seemed to have this spirit. I served on the Mexican border with a battery of Minnesota Artillery which was composed entirely of University of Minnesota men. The spirit of "like hell I will" was very strong. Patriotism, if it had been judged from the talk of the men, would have seemed at low ebb. The battery went home from the Border. A few months later we were at war with Germany. When the men had been discharged several months before, all of them had vowed the customary "I'll never re-enlist."

Now, it is my observation that those who crabbled the loudest and the ones who, vocally, seemed most unpatriotic were the first to rush to the recruiting offices. The entire battery re-enlisted in various branches of the service in less than a month after we entered the war.

I only cite this example to demonstrate that the man who yells and growls the loudest against the Government will often be the first to take up arms to protect the Government. I don't believe many men who enlisted in the World War would hesitate to enlist again in a real emergency. There would always be rare exceptions, of course. But give me a country filled with buddies who, upon receiving their discharge, give a whoop and yell: "We'll re-enlist in the next war—like hell we will!" They'll be the first to re-enlist, and they'll fight the hardest.

FRED NAEGELI

Saint Cloud, Minn.

Trooper Comes Back

To the Editor: With a view of clearing up any erroneous idea which may have been created by my previous poem, "An A. E.—ers Wail," will you please publish the following explanation:

I thought I would write that poem,
With the well-defined plan in mind,
Of testing the gang in the Legio—
Would they fall for bunk of that kind?—
Just to see how they'd fall in line,
And if they would buck and cuss,
To learn if they'd give me the raspberry,
And kick up a hell of a fuss.

I find the boys are still on the job,
All, like Phil and E. M. L.,
Ready to fight at the drop of the hat,
Raring to go and to give 'em hell.
So please don't call me a Bergdoll,
Phil and E. M. L., you win,
There's never a doubt on the next call,
That the old gang will all be in.

And just to quiet you, Philip,
And to satisfy you, E. M. L.,
I'll revamp that final stanza,
That wound up with, "Yes, like hell!"

So when the next war comes,
I'll bet there'll be,
The same old gang that used to be,
And I'll see you and you'll see me,
In the next guerre over the sea.

TROOPER,

Jersey City, N. J. Ex. 104th Fld. Sig. Bn.

Light in the Dark

To the Editor: As a charter member of George Washington Post, No. 1, Washington, D. C., the first post of The American Legion to be established in this country, I am very naturally interested in the growth of this splendid organization. From all evidences which I can observe by visits in connection with my official duties, I find that the Legion is everywhere growing stronger in numbers and greater in influence.

As an indication of the deep feeling for this organization held at least in one breast, I recall an incident which came to my personal

observation in a middle west State. The only son in the family returned from overseas, where he had been promoted from the grade of buck private to captain, in a very nervous condition. The scenes through which he had passed had affected not only his nervous system but his mentality as well, and he was not himself. In a fit of despondency, about a month after he returned, he killed himself. He had not joined The American Legion but his father was most keenly anxious that he should do so, but the boy went "West" before he could join the Legion. However, to please the father the members of the local post consented to making him a member and his name was accordingly inscribed on the rolls, the American Legion button was pinned on him, and he was buried with full military honors by his comrades of the Legion. The keen determination of the father that that boy should belong to the American Legion, either dead or alive, was a wonderful source of inspiration to the men of the locality, and that post is now one of the biggest in the State.

HARRY BURLINGAME,

Chief of New York Office,

Bureau of War Risk Insurance

New York City

A Word for Hard-Boiled

To the Editor: Now we know who won the war. It was Hard-Boiled Smith. The following is from the editorial page of the Chicago Daily News of October 5:

"Speaking for ourselves, we confess a sneaking liking for this hard-boiled guy. He is accused of being brutal to his prison charges, who were offenders against the discipline of the United States in its life and death struggle with the German conquistadores. Probably he was. Probably he thought it no time for softness in dealing with those who, even unintentionally, weakened American power. Instead of giving them a feeding bottle and tucking them in their cots at night, as the sentimentalists would have him do, he treated 'em rough. He made prison life unpopular. If he was a brute he got results. The American high command seemed to approve of him. It kept him in authority a long time. It was his 'victims' and some civilians who brought Hard-Boiled to book.

"It is possible that we are all wrong about this and that Hard-Boiled ought to have been soft-boiled in oil, as the merciful-minded critics say, but we think that the surface indications support our contention that Hard-Boiled, in his brutal way, helped win the war."
Crang Bennet Post,
Clinton, Ill.

R. J. M.

Then and Now

To the Editor: Recently in *Life*, there appeared the following paraphrase of Patrick Henry's famous saying: "Give me liberty or give me death, with compensation for death and a bonus for liberty." This other paraphrase appeared below it: "I only regret I have but one life to give to my country, for had I nine lives to give, my widow would receive nine pensions."

I have my own opinion of the man who wrote them. I'll bet he sent letters to us when we were in France telling us how sorry he was he couldn't be with us.

D. S. J.

From Marco Poland

To the Editor: In the last issue of the magazine I read a letter on the wonderful vegetation and the tall trees of Arkansas. I want to let the buddies know that old West Virginia is still on the map. As you all know, she is noted for her high hills and her coal mines, and I must admit modestly that we hold our own pretty well in farming. I'll give you an idea of the kind of farm lands we have.

Father sent Brother Bill and me out to plant corn one day. The ground is so rich that the moment the seed corn hits it, it starts to sprout. We planted what we carried, and up

it came. Brother Bill reached for an ear of corn on one of the new stalks, and was jerked from his feet and carried upward. Up he went out of sight. I grabbed an ax and struck at the stalk. But, by the time I had pulled back to strike a second blow, the first notch was several feet above me. Each notch I cut was lifted out of my reach, but I kept on cutting them in the hope the darned stalk would grow slower and give me a chance to climb up, using the notches as a ladder or staircase, and rescue Bill. But I got tired and stopping to spit on my hands, left the ax sticking in the stalk. A second later it was out of reach. Some time after this Bill dropped an ear of corn, which yielded 400 bushels. Behold, when he came down he had four carloads of blackberries which he had picked from the bushes in the clouds, while sitting on the cornstalk. McDowell County Post, IKE PHIPPS Welch, W. Va.

Sentiment That Lives

To the Editor: The following from a speech by Theodore Roosevelt at Springfield, Ill., on the Fourth of July, 1903, seems worth recalling at this time:

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that, no man is entitled to, and less than that, no man should have."

E. M. CUNNINGHAM

Boston, Mass.

Gold Digging Garcons

To the Editor: In reply to the French bride's article in which she classifies the American kids as "gold diggers," I wish to say that, if I remember correctly, the French kiddies, with all due allowances for the general state of poverty that existed at the time, were not so bashful when it came to begging for pennies. So, after all it is not the American blood in the kid that makes him want the money—it's the kid in him.

FRED STERLING

St. Louis, Mo.

What! Two Californias?

To the Editor: Please publish the following resolution, passed at our last meeting:

"Whereas, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY has for months past been made the medium of expression of unprofitable discussions for and against the virtues of sunny California, and

"Whereas, all things reach a stage when too much becomes enough, and whereas these discussions and arguments are becoming both distasteful and disgusting, now therefore, be it

"Resolved, by John Jobe Post No. 17, American Legion, Department of Missouri, that the writing and publication of such articles be condemned by this Post."

F. H. HERT,

Acting Post Commander.

California, Mo.

The New Zero Hour

To the Editor: Having taken great interest in the Letters to the Editor on the subject of obtaining Victory Medals, on Wednesday last I decided that I should make application for one. I proceeded to the recruiting office as soon as I had finished work. It was 5:15 when I arrived, and on entering the door I saw several men in uniform, approximately three privates, a sergeant and a lieutenant.

I stepped up to the desk at which the sergeant was sitting and told him I wanted to make application for a Victory Medal. He swung around in his chair as though a G. I. can had fallen alongside him, pulled out his watch and, after looking at it carefully, advised me that it was after business hours and that it was absolutely impossible for him to do anything for me. That not being enough for "the intelligent-looking business man," as they expressed it, the lieutenant, who was shaving, made an about face and said: "I don't see why in Hell you guys can't come in here at the right time." Having always respected officers I left—without filling out the application.

As the business hours of the Shreveport Recruiting Office are the same as my working hours it will be impossible for me to make application for the Victory Medal.

Ex-Ser., 121st M. G. Bn.,

32nd Div.

Shreveport, La.

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THE Ex-Service REVIEW



A Digest of News of Interest to the Former Soldier and Sailor

One Clasp for Each Navy Victory Medal

Armistice Day is not passing without former sailors having an opportunity to take part in the Victory Medal presentation ceremonies conducted by The American Legion. The Navy Department managed to have Victory Medals for distribution at all Recruiting Stations before the anniversary, although the allowance at some stations was small, because the Navy has obtained only ten percent of the medals manufactured so far. Some of the Naval Recruiting stations had placed requisitions for 40,000 medals.

In issuing the Victory Medals to former Navy men, including those in the Reserve Corps, the Navy Department has largely eliminated red tape. A former gob, holding an honorable discharge, may obtain his medal simply by walking into a Naval Recruiting Station and presenting his discharge paper. The medal is issued to him on the spot. Men who served in the World War and are still in the Naval Reserves do not have to apply for the medals. They will receive them by mail from the Commandant of their district.

Naval veterans who live too far from a recruiting station to apply in person for their medals may obtain them by mail if they will send in their original discharge papers to the nearest Recruiting station. Former naval officers who are not enrolled in the Reserve Corps may obtain their medals by making application direct to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C. The Bureau of Navigation is now distributing the medals among all those who served in the World War and are now on duty on ships or at land stations.

Each Naval Victory Medal entitles its holder to but one clasp, which shall show the part he took most actively in the war. There are sixteen clasps from which the selection may be made, as follows: Mobile base, sub-chaser, transport escort, armed guard, grand fleet, patrol, submarine, destroyer, aviation, Naval battery, White Sea, Asiatic, mine laying, mine sweeping, salvage, U. S. Atlantic Fleet and overseas.

Free Scholarships for Thousands of Veterans

After receiving reports showing that the Y. M. C. A. Educational Service since last January has provided free scholarships in schools, colleges and universities to 38,582 ex-service men at a cost of \$2,367,895, the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. recently granted an additional appropriation of \$1,960,000 for the continuance of the free scholarship distributions.

The granting of this new appropriation will enable thousands of additional ex-service men to obtain the free scholarships, and applications are already being received by the voluntary committees, in towns and cities, which examine the applicants and make the scholarship awards. It is expected that the new appropriation will permit the local committees to award scholarships to those ex-service men

who applied last year after the funds allotted to their communities had been exhausted.

With the new awards to be granted, it is believed that by June 30, 1921, more than 60,000 ex-service men will have received the free scholarships at a cost to the Y. M. C. A. of \$6,000,000.

The following table shows the kinds of scholarships awarded up until September 30 last, together with the sums expended for them:

	Number	Amount	Average Cost
Y. M. C. A. Schools	17,072	\$685,587	\$40
Non-Y. M. C. A. Schools	7,515	572,937	76
Correspondence Schools	7,187	451,338	63
Colleges and Universities	6,808	658,033	97
Grand total	38,582	\$2,367,895	\$61

Of the 38,582 scholarships, 14,708 were awarded to veterans living in Eastern States; 6,460 in Southern States; 9,400 in the Central states; 6,383 in Western States and 2,626 in Pacific Coast States. The distribution throughout the country was strictly in proportion to population, the entire educational fund having been among the forty-eight states on the basis of three cents for each inhabitant. The same ratio was observed in allotting the money to the various cities, towns and counties.

The scholarships were awarded by 1,582 volunteer local and State committees, on which more than 7,000 men served. Each local committee had at least one ex-service man as a

THE NEW CHAPLAIN OF THE LEGION



"I am going to do all that I can to make and keep The American Legion a great brotherhood and a great patriotic organization," is the message sent to the Legion by the Rev. John W. Inzer, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., since November, 1919, and newly-elected National Chaplain. Dr. Inzer, who helped organize the Legion, expects to "swing around the circle" of Legion posts to the Pacific Coast and back next year.

Dr. Inzer was born in Hamilton County, Tex., January 6, 1890, and entered the ministry at nineteen. During the war period he served as chaplain in the Northwest, at Camp Dodge, Ia., and at Camp Grant, Ill. While The American Legion was being organized, Dr. Inzer, then a member of the National Executive Committee, traveled over the country making addresses.

member, and a large percentage of the committees had more than one ex-service member. Applications for 1921 scholarships may be made through local branches of the Y. M. C. A.

100 Enlisted Men To Be Freshmen in 1921

In the Autumn of 1921, 100 enlisted men of the United States Army will receive free scholarships in American colleges and universities. Selected by competitive examinations, these successful candidates for scholarship honors will get honorable discharges, regardless of how much of their enlistment periods they have served, and will matriculate for the most part in educational institutions in their native States. They will start on their courses with the same freedom as all other students in those institutions, and the War Department plans only to check up their progress to insure their good faith.

Thirty-eight educational institutions have already pledged full co-operation in the free scholarship plan, fifty-two others promise support, and seventy-four have the plan under advisement.

Uniform Markers for France's Battle Dead

Removal of France's war dead from temporary cemeteries at the front to permanent national cemeteries or their native towns and villages, as the next of kin may direct, will begin December 1. A uniform grave marker has been approved, with a French helmet crowned with laurel at the top, below which will appear the name, grade, organization, and place and date of death of the soldier. At the base of the monument will be carved the words, "Mort pour la France."

"Only the inscription," says a Paris newspaper, "will indicate the distinction between the resting place of the general and the simple poilu."

Caretakers for the cemeteries will be chosen from disabled veterans and the fathers of soldiers killed in action.

Veterans Get War Fund—The Spanish War Veterans of Connecticut are arranging to make available a fund of \$20,000 among Connecticut veterans of the World War who served overseas and may now be in need of assistance, because of sickness, lack of employment or family distress. The money was raised during June, 1918, by the Spanish War Veterans and their friends who planned to give a \$10 bill for a Fourth of July holiday to every Connecticut soldier in France. The money was never distributed overseas because when the appointed day arrived the American forces were engaged in the opening offensives of that memorable summer.

Cox and the Bonus—"Here a voice interposed with: 'How about the bonus, Governor?' Governor Cox stopped in the middle of his address and turning in the direction from which the question came, replied: 'I am in favor of the fourfold plan adopted by The American Legion in convention at Cleveland.'"
—Boston Globe, October 20.

A. E. F. Vet. in French 'Crooks' Ring—A ring of sugar thieves, whose operations had been of a sensational character, is believed to have been broken up with the arrest in Paris recently of several members of the gang, including the master mind, one Ronté, alias "Broken Nose," and a former A. E. F. soldier, Louis Landa, said to be the son of a wealthy leather manufacturer of Chicago. The ring stole quantities of sugar arriving at LeHavre that mounted into the thousands of kilos and the hundreds of thousands of francs. Landa, it is said, began his military career as an enlisted man and ended a lieutenant.

Red Cross Seeks \$16,700,000—Through its Fourth Roll Call, November 11 to 25, the Red Cross hopes to raise a national quota of \$16,700,000, with which to continue its work for disabled veterans and to extend its work of civilian education and relief. In 1919 forty percent of the amount raised by the Roll Call was contributed by the service and ex-service men of the country. In July last 26,414 men in Army, Navy and Public Health Service hospitals were receiving Red Cross assistance.

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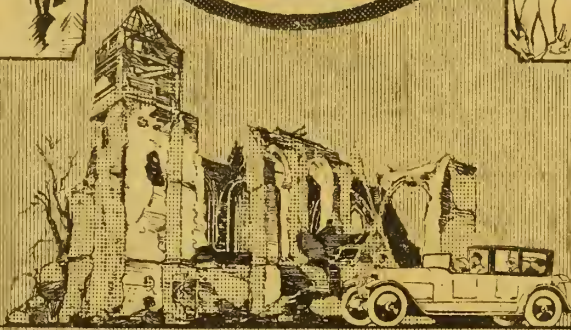
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Inquiries should be addressed **ROLL CALL**, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Photographs cannot be printed. Send replies direct to the person who asks for the information.



B. P. O. E. No. 1, A. E. F.—Albert H. Cable, Baton Rouge, La., wants names of charter members on back of menu at first dinner at Hotel de Commerce, Langres.

CAMP GRANT C. O. T. S.—C. A. Van Dusen, 112 Rockwood ave., Calexico, Cal., wants to hear from Don Haskins, of Louisville; Jim Carroll, of Youngstown, Ohio; and Jack Merriman.

CANAL ZONE—Ex-service men stationed in Canal Zone during the war are asked to write to Edward R. Whitton, 452 St. Nicholas ave., New York City, who is organizing an American Legion Post.

HAVERFORD, U. S. S.—Alfred S. Anderson, Lt., Co. K, 166th Inf., is supposed to have arrived in the United States on board this ship, March 22, 1919. Anyone who saw him is requested to write to Mrs. Benjamin Anderson, Concord Junction, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the following men, taken by Ch. Odinet, photographer at Nancy, France, may be obtained from Mrs. Leonie Cocquelet, 9136-96th st., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.: Stanley Wessel or T. Neesel; Harry Chelboch, Henri Mantieres or T. Ceuri and Mantieres; Harry R. Avery, Rocco Vasely, Rollic, Gatties; George M. Sommerfeld; Corporal Sensner, Forest Tarvhuis, John Kuzmeh, Trevin or Crevin, No 359 on cap; Durrenech, G. B. Collier, Milhanum and Plunch.

PHOTOGRAPHS, 103d ENG.—J. T. Murphy, 215 Mahantongo st., Pottsville, Pa., is seeking the name and address of the man who took the proofs of the outfit picture at the forwarding camp at Le Mans.

ALTMAN, GEORGE, formerly with 52d Spruce Sqd., Vancouver, write C. G. Felix, 422 E Main st., Owensboro, Ky.

BERGAN, THOMAS C., was in U. S. N. at Port Arthur, Tex., in Sept., 1919. Whereabouts sought by mother, Mrs. Jeanette Bergan, 251 Exchange st., Rochester, N. Y.

BIEDERMAN, DANIEL D., former Regt. Sup. Sgt., 338th Inf., write A. L. Biederman, 839 Linden ave., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

BONFIGLIO, JOSEPH, 6th Co., C. A. C., Cristobal, C. Z., write M. H. Mussman, Chamberlain, S. D.

BORTZ, ALEXANDER, 77TH F. A.—Information wanted for brother by Bennett Sanderson, 84 State st., Boston, Mass.

CARPENTER, LEIGHTON B., Ensign, missing since discharge at Block Island, Conn., and last heard of at Philadelphia. Information sought by C. Leslie Sweeney, 409 Pennsylvania Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

CURRAN, THOMAS C., formerly 9th Training Co., Camp Johnston, write J. F. Harold, 1212 Fifth st., N. E., Washington, D. C.

DERRICKSON, WALTER, formerly M. D., G. H. No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md., write Ford W. Moody, Valrico, Fla.

GRIFFIN, ELTON, formerly Co. B, 39th Inf., write Winfred Seebeck, Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

HALL, LUCAN, formerly 89th Co. Marines, write John Slagh, 56 West 19th st., Holland, Mich.

HARRIS, LYCURGUS R., formerly Casual Co. 1336, Camp Hancock, write D. Campbell Deane, Crewe, Va.

HIGGINS, JAMES A., 16th Co., 5th Marines, write Arthur T. MacGregor, Hillsboro, N. H.

IMMERGLUCK, ALBERT J., formerly Casual Co. 1336, Camp Hancock, communicate with D. Campbell Deane, Crewe, Va.

KNAPP, ARGYLE M., formerly 89th Co. Marines, write John Slagh, 56 West 19th st., Holland, Mich.

LIGHT, FRANK, formerly Co. M., 52d Inf., missing from home in Chicago. Information wanted by Adjutant, American Legion Post, 1938 N. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.

NEFFLEY, THOMAS J., M. P. Co. A, 14th Div., write John Filakonsky, Box 413, Clairton, Pa.

RICHARDS, NED S., formerly 246th Co. M. P. C., write O. Strauser, Weatherford, Okla.

STALEY, formerly Co. A, 6th Inf., write W. B. Swain, Lake Alfred, Fla.

SULLIVAN, THOMAS, formerly 26th Div., write Thomas L. Sullivan, Y-D Club, Boston, Mass.

THOMPSON, ARCHIE F., formerly Base No. 8, Savenay, write I. M. Douzlass, 691 Decatur st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VETSCH, FRED J., Formerly 109th Am. Tr. write Paul V. Dewitt, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

WATSON, TOM, who was in Debarkation Hosp. No. 51, Hampton Roads, Va., in 1918, write Horace Taylor, Lake City, Fla.

WILSON, JAMES, last heard from with Bty. D, 7th F. A., at St. Nazaire, write J. J. Dynan, 47 Evergreen pl., East Orange, N. J.

YOUNG, CY., formerly Squadron B, Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., write Harry M. Steed, 1132 Eighth st., Portsmouth, Ohio.

In the Casualty List



CAMP MORN HILL, Winchester, Eng.—August W. Lange, 1st Co., A. A. R. D., died Sept. 26 or 28, 1918, and was buried at Magdalen Hill on Oct. 3. A. W. McMillan, A. R. C., hospital nurses and buddies are asked to send particulars to Lange's wife, Mrs. Ruth Lange-McMichael, Box 203, Humble, Tex.

HADLEY, ROSS T.—Sister of this man, who was killed in June, 1918, while with Hq. Co., 16th Inf., can get important document from Adjutant, American Legion Post, Texarkana, Ark.

VERDUN—Dobie F. Shaw, Dep. Lab. Co., died mysteriously on April 28, 1919. Men who knew him are requested to send information to his wife, Mrs. Josephine Shaw-Walsh, 637 Liberty st., Portland, Ore.

WALL, CLARENCE, Radio School, U. S. N., Hampton Roads, Va., died Sept. 30, 1918. Mother, probably in Cincinnati, O., can get information from E. L. Cooper, Box 233, Palmyra, Ill.

3D PIONEER INF., Co. G—Erick T. Dahlgren reported dead in France. Information wanted for parents by Arnold Gustafson, Cokato, Minn.

4TH ENG., Co. K—William McFoley severely wounded on the Meuse River on Oct. 17, 1918. Whereabouts sought by James McCarthy, Atlanta, Ga.

7TH INF., Co. C—Roy H. Dooley reported missing in action on July 9, 1918, but said to have been in hospital on Dec. 16, 1918. Information desired by sister, Mrs. E. M. Dooley, Beloit, Kans.

17TH AERO SQUADRON—Lt. Laurence Roberts last seen in air over Cambrai prior to engagement with Germans on Aug. 26, 1918. Location of grave wanted by family and Laurence Roberts Post, American Legion, Wilmington, Del. Address C. Leslie Sweeney, 409 Pennsylvania Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

35TH ENG. T. C., Co. L—Oakle A. Jackson died at Parthenay on March 3, 1919. Anyone who knew him is asked to write to his sister, Florence Parrish, 143 S. Witt st., Decatur, Ill.

47TH INF., Co. G—Thomas E. Harkins killed at the Vesle on Aug. 10, 1918. Parents want to locate his grave. Address A. J. Harkins, Fowl River, Ala.

58TH INF., Co. E—William H. Patton reported killed in action on Aug. 6, 1918. Details wanted by niece, Anna M. Kraus, Little Falls, Minn.

59TH INF., Co. L—George W. Morgan last heard from in S. O. S. hospital. News of his fate wanted by mother, Mrs. Lona Morgan, Mountain View, Mo.

103d F. S. BN., Co. C—Israel E. Geiger wounded near Fismes on Sept. 6, 1919; reported died in hospital on Sept. 9. Information about his wounds and death sought by brother, Joseph F. Geiger, Box 562, Export, Pa.

358TH INF., Co. K—Harold A. Spaun killed in action near Preny on Sept. 26, 1919. His mother, Mrs. L. C. Spaun, Route 3, Postville, Iowa, wants information about his death and a picture of his company.

360TH INF. MED. DET.—Thomas Boudreau was killed on Nov. 4, 1918. Mother seeks details of death. Write Mrs. C. Boudreaux, 318 S. Orange st., Lafayette, La.

361ST INF., Co. D—Sgt. Alvin E. Hamblet wounded in Meuse-Argonne, near Epinocelle, on Oct. 9 or 11, 1918; reported died at Red Cross Hospital No. 114 on Oct. 11 or 13. Particulars sought by mother, Mrs. Clara M. Bartlett, Route 3, Barron, Wis.

CARRYING ON

(Continued from page 15)

made its first appearance in Portland. After the Boches had been subdued in the "battle" a fireworks display was held. The Post captured approximately \$1,000.

Two thousand Legionnaires met recently in Montevideo, Minn., in the first convention of the Seventh Minnesota District. A levy of \$5 on each of the sixty-six posts of the fourteen counties was authorized for organization purposes. A committee was appointed to form a district basketball league. Boxing and wrestling bouts and a Legion dance in the evening were on the entertainment end of the program.

Business men of Cressona, Pa., entered the drive of the Stanley Dangler Post for funds to liquidate its indebtedness. A parade, a sham battle, fireworks and a camp fire in the Legion's grounds are being arranged for Armistice Day.

Former "Shell-hole Quartet" songsters of the A. E. F. are being heard at the meetings of the newly-formed glee club of the Argonne Post, of Des Moines, Ia. Under the leadership of a woman director the glee club will go on a countrywide tour after it has been recruited to full song strength.

Post Takes Orphans to Circus

CIRCUS DAY in Fort Scott, Kan., will long be remembered by the thirty children in the Goodlander Home. The Legionnaires of Clair Harkey Post took the whole bunch of kids in automobiles to the show as their guests. Front seats, red lemonade, popcorn and balloons were provided by the Legion members.

Through efforts of the Executive Committee of the Legion in St. Louis, the municipal efficiency board of that place will give preference to ex-service men in city jobs. Veterans will get city positions when their average in examinations is equal to that of other applicants.

"Kansas City in 1921" clubs already are being formed among Legionnaires who sampled the delights of the Cleveland convention. Already a group in Cleveland, abetted by a branch in Washington, D. C., has started to charter a special car, and possibly a whole train, for the trip. The prospective voyagers are assessing themselves \$10 a month to cover the expenses of the trip which include installing a baby grand piano in the Legion car.

Members of the Chicago Navy Post were the guests of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson at the opening night of the National Marine Exhibition at the Chicago Coliseum. The six hundred members of the Post assembled at the U. S. S. Commodore and marched to the Coliseum.

Back to Digging Trenches

LEGIONNAIRES at Dedham, Mass., "dug in" again recently to construct 450 feet of trenches for gas, water and sewer pipes for their new clubhouse. All the members of the Post except three turned out with picks, shovels and crowbars and in five hours had the work practically done, saving about \$500. The three men who were unable to show up for the detail appeared in the evening and finished the job.

The Legion in San Francisco and the Department of California suffered a severe loss in the death of Clarence Edward Heald, first commander of San Francisco Post No. 1, and a pioneer Legion worker in the State. Death was due to spinal meningitis contracted in the service. Mr. Heald became ill at the California convention.

White collars weren't much in evidence at the O. D. smoker put on by the Berkeley, Cal., Post. Nearly all the crowd sidetracked the stiff chokers and appeared in the old olive drab shirt, so there was no telling who might be who by the way he dressed up his neck.

Post Buys Coal for Members

IN an effort to reduce the high cost of living for its members, the Port Chester, N. Y., Post will buy five hundred tons of coal at a price lower than the market quotation and sell it to Legionnaires. Last winter officers of the Post obtained sugar from the Sugar Equalization Board and groceries from the Army and Navy and sold them to members at cost.

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32x3 1/2		7.00	36x4 1/2		11.50
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Opposite the Ste. Anne there is an afterthought of the American occupation

BACK IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 6)

everywhere in view, the old O. D. cloth
having been bought up right and left.
He can scour Blois and Le Mans with-
out finding a trace of an American, but
everywhere he sees children scampering
about in suits made from our old uni-
forms. From Brest to Baccarat he
finds workers toiling in field and fac-
tory in our old shirts, and in Paris the
upholstery of half the taxis looks puz-
zlingly familiar only till he realizes
that they have been done over with
cloth cut from our old blankets.

He journeys to the French Alps and
finds all that Savoy playground deserted
by its swarm of new-made friends. The
great hotels at Aix-les-Bains, the gay
casino there and the baths which have
lured the rich ever since the days of
the Roman Empire, are visited by occa-
sional Americans, but they are of a
different kind from those who overran
the place in 1918. The dowagers who
rock contentedly on the awninged ver-
andas at lovely Chambéry are proba-
bly not even aware that it was once a
leave area for American negroes. At
Chamonix, where the men on leave were
so luxuriously housed, the hotel prop-
rietors made enough money out of
them to repair all the damage and wipe
out all the scars of the invasion.

Yet even in the carefully renovated
Savoy, our friend does find some traces
of that invasion. At Mégève, high in
the shadow of Blanc Mont, he finds
that the girl who rings the chimes of
the village church can, with her muscles
and her ten sweet-voiced bells, still
send "The Star-Spangled Banner" out
onto the frosty air. Then the little
steamboat which used to chug about
Lake Annecy to show each passing
bunch of Yanks on leave the beauties of
its mountain shore still cherishes the
American flag it flew in those memora-
ble days.

And everywhere in the Savoy are
men with a weakness for Camels and
Fatimas and Lucky Strikes. They ac-
quired the taste in 1918, and now they
groan aloud because so few of them

are left on sale and it takes such a
scouring of Paris byways to find the
tabac signs that point to them. So
these greet each group of American
tourists hopefully, and when by any
chance a crap game is started, they re-
mind our friend suddenly that not all
traces of the A. E. F. have vanished
from France. For down they get on
their knees and he can hear them
crooning away: "Bébé Dahse! Bébé
Dahse! Il n'y a pas des souliers à la
maison pour les enfants."



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says the man who is a member of The
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big city and small town alike the
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parties, amateur shows, athletics of
all sorts—these are just a few of the
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There isn't much use in telling a
Legion member of the social advan-
tages of his membership, of his
opportunities for good times and
good comradeship. He knows that
himself. But there may be some use
in reminding him that funds are
necessary to keep things going—
that the national per capita tax is
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enable his post adjutant or finance
officer to make payment promptly,
he should get square with his post
on the first of the year



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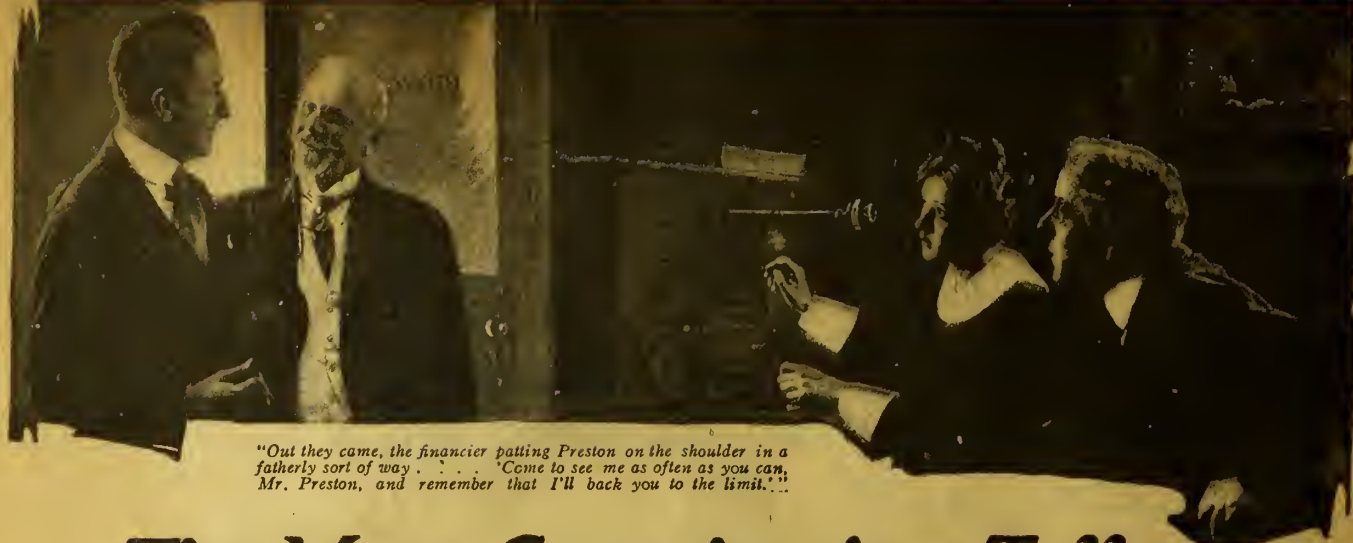
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LET me ask you this: There is a big business deal to be put through. It involves millions of dollars. Putting it through depends wholly on one thing—getting the backing of a great financier.

But this man is bitterly opposed to your idea and to your associates. Seven of the most able men and women in all America have tried to win over this financier. They failed dismally and completely.

Now, could you, a total stranger to this man, walk in on him unannounced, talk for less than an hour, and then have him take your arm as a token of friendship, and give you a signed letter agreeing to back you to the limit?

Could you?

A STOUNDING? Yes! But it WAS done. And, I'll tell you how. Here is the way it all came about. For a long time the directors of our company had felt the handicap of limited capital. We had business in sight running into a million dollars a month. But we couldn't finance this volume of sales. We simply had to get big backing, and that was all there was to it.

Because of trade affiliations, one man—a great financier in New York—controlled the situation. Win him over and the rest was easy. But how to win him?—that was the question. No less than five men and two women—all people of influence and reputation—had tried. They were all repulsed—turned down cold and flat.

You know how a thing of this sort grows on you and how bitter utter defeat is. Well, we were talking it over at a board meeting, when one of our directors announced that he knew of only one man who could possibly put through the deal—a man by the name of Preston.

So it was agreed that Preston was to be sounded out at luncheon the following day. He proved to be a fine type of American. At 34 years of age he had become president and major ty stockholder of a thriving manufacturing business rated at three-quarters of a million dollars.

Preston was deeply interested, as anyone would be over the prospect of closing such a big deal. The director in question said casually, "Why don't you run down to New York and take a shot at it, Preston?" Preston looked out of the window for a moment and then quietly answered, "You're on."

I WENT along with Preston simply as a matter of form to represent our interests. Aboard the 10:25 train out of Chicago we headed for the smoker and got to talking with the crowd there.

Then I noticed something. Preston had dominated them all. Everyone was eagerly hanging on his words, and looking at him with open admiration. No sooner would he stop talking than one of the men would start him up again. And as the men dropped off at stations along the way they gave Preston their cards, with pressing invitations to look them up. No doubt about it, Preston was THE man aboard that car.

The colored porter, too, came under his sway. For that night, when the berths were being made up, the porter came unasked to Preston, told him that his berth was right over the car trucks, and insisted upon changing it to a more comfortable one.

And so it went all the way to New York. Everyone who met Preston took a great liking to him the instant he spoke. They seemed to be eager for his companionship—wanted to be with him every minute, openly admired him, and loaded him with favors.

Even the usual haughty room clerk at the hotel

showed a great interest in Preston's welfare. He showered us with attention while a long line of people waited to register.

The next morning we called on the great financier—the man who was so bitterly against us and had flatly turned down seven of our shrewd influential representatives.

I waited in the reception room—nervous, restless, with pins and needles running up and down my spine. Surely Preston would meet the same humiliating fate?

But no! In less than an hour out they came, arm in arm, the financier patting Preston on the shoulder in a fatherly sort of way. And then I heard the surprising words, "Come to see me as often as you can, Mr. Preston, and remember that I'll back you to the limit!"

AT the hotel that night sleep wouldn't come. I couldn't get the amazing Preston out of my thoughts. What an irresistible power over men's minds he had. Didn't even have to ask for what he wanted! People actually competed for his attention, anticipated his wishes, and eagerly met them. What a man! What power! . . . Then the tremendous possibilities of it all—think what could be done with such power!

What was the secret? For secret there must be. So the first thing next morning I hurried to Preston's room, told him my thoughts, and asked him the secret of his power.

Preston laughed good-naturedly. "Nothing to it—I—well—that—is—" he stalled. "I don't like to talk about myself, but I've simply mastered the knack of talking convincingly, that's all."

But how did you get the knack?" I persisted. Preston smiled, and said, "Well there's an organization in New York that tells you exactly how to do it. It's amazing! There's really nothing to study. It's mostly a knack which they tell you. You can learn this knack in a few hours. And in less than a week it will produce definite results in your daily work."

"Write to this organization—The Independent Corporation—and get their method. They send it on free trial. I'll wager that in a few weeks from now you'll have a power over men which you never thought possible. . . . but write and see for yourself." And that was all I could get out of the amazing Preston.

WHEN I returned home I sent for the method Preston told me about. It opened my eyes and astounded me. Just how he had won over the financier was now as clear as day to me. I began to apply the method to my daily work, and soon I was able to wield the same remarkable power over men and women that Preston had. I don't like to talk about my personal achievements any more than Preston does, but I'll say this:

When you have acquired the knack of talking convincingly, it's easy to get people to do anything you want them to do. That's how Preston impressed those people on the train—how he got special attention from the hotel clerk—how he won over the financier—simply by talking convincingly.

This knack of talking convincingly will do wonders for any man or woman. Most people are afraid to express their thoughts; they know the humiliation of talking to people and of being ignored with a casual nod or a "yes" or "no." But when you can talk convincingly, it's different. When you talk people listen and listen eagerly. You can get people to do almost anything you want them to do. And the beauty of it all is that they

think they are doing it of their own free will. In committee meetings, or in a crowd of any sort, you can rivet the attention of all when you talk. You can force them to accept your ideas. It helps wonderfully in writing business letters—enables you to write sales letters that amaze everyone by the big orders they pull in.

Then again it helps in social life. Interesting and convincing talk is the basis of social success. At social affairs you'll always find that the convincing talker is the centre of attraction, and that people go out of their way to "make up" to him.

Talk convincingly and no man—no matter who he is—will ever treat you with cold, unresponsive indifference. Instead, you'll instantly get under his skin, make his heart glow and set fire to his enthusiasms. Talk convincingly and any man—even a stranger—will treat you like an old pal and will literally take the shirt off his back to please you.

You can get anything you want if you know how to talk convincingly. You've noticed that in business, ability alone won't get you much. Many a man of real ability, who cannot express himself well, is often outdistanced by a man of mediocre ability who knows how to talk convincingly. There's no getting away from it, to get ahead—merely to hold your own—to get what your ability entitles you to, you've got to know how to talk convincingly!

THE method Preston told me about is Dr. Law's "Mastery of Speech," published by the Independent Corporation. Such confidence have the publishers in the ability of Dr. Law's method to make you a convincing talker that they will gladly send it to you wholly on approval.

You needn't send any money—not a cent. Merely mail the coupon, or write a letter, and the complete course, "Mastery of Speech," will be sent you by return mail, all charges prepaid. If you are not entirely satisfied with it, send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

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